

## REAL WINS IN MOSCOW

The Central Army Club basketball team has had an unsuccessful start in the semifinals tournament for the European Winners Cup. They met Madrid Real in Moscow and lost 90-93.

In the middle of the second period the Muscovites still led by 11 points. In this game they combined successful attacks and fine combinations with crude mistakes. Young Central Army Club players Gusev and Kuzmin (the latter scored 23 points) acquitted themselves splendidly, while one of the club's leaders, Myshkin, was below par.

The well-knit duo of Real-Yugoslav players Delibasic and Dalipagic were the biggest headache to the hosts. The latter was the top Real scorer with 18 points.

On December 16 the Central Army Club will meet Olimpia in Milan.



Central Army Club and Madrid Real battling it out. Photo by Sergei Proskov



The USSR all-veteran squad is now preparing for a game against their Canadian counterparts. Captured in the photos are one-time ace attacker Vyacheslav Starshinov and senior coach Konstantin Lokiev. Photos by Igor Utkin

## A tour of three courses

A tour of three courses ended in the confident win of the huge world champion Sergei Danilov, from Moscow. By winning the last stage at Königssee, West Germany, he totalled maximum 90 points, by far surpassing noted GDR luger Bernhard Glass, who scored 79 points.

## With the speed of 213.08 km on boat

Carlo Bonomi, 42, of Italy, has set a new world speed record of 213.08 km on a motor boat with an outboard diesel engine in the Gulf of Venice.

The former world mark was set by Britain's Christopher Kaye two weeks ago on Coniston Water, who got up to a speed of 199.94 kph in a boat of the same class (with a diesel engine without restriction of the volume of the cylinders).

## EUROPEAN CUP ROUND-UP

Moscow Spartak, having been beaten in Spain in the return UEFA Cup game by Valencia 0-2, have dropped out of the Cup. Only one—Kiev Dynamo—of the five Soviet clubs competing in the European Cup is still in the running. March next year the Kiev footballers will play in the quarterfinal games of the European Winners Cup.

In the other UEFA return games only two teams playing at home failed to make it into the next round of the competition—Yugoslav Sarajevo, (despite their victory over Belgium's Anderlecht 1-0, for the Belgians won the first game, 6-1) and West German Werder, who drew with Scotland's Dundee United, 1-1 (the first game ended in a win by Scotland 2-1).

In the UEFA Cup quarterfinals Kaiserslautern, of West Germany, beat Spanish Sevilla 4-0 (the result of two games: 4-1). Romania's Universitatea beat French Bordeaux 2-0 in extra time (the result of two games is 2-1); Italy's Roma beat West German Cologne 2-0 (the result of two games: 2-1); Portugal's Benfica beat Zurich 4-0 (the result: 5-1); and Bohemians (Prague) were stronger than Switzerland's Servette, 2-1 (the result is 4-3).

Vladimir McMILLIN

## EUROPE WINS THROUGH

Europe won a tennis match versus America, 7-5, in Barcelona. In the closing encounter of the Ivania Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and America's John McEnroe, the former won 2-6, 7-5, 6-2.



## Hockey players on the eve of ice battles

December is a month of big hockey. The world's strongest teams will be taking part in various international tournaments, which are viewed by coaches as being a major stage in their preparations for the world and European championships, to be held in April-May in West Germany.

The world champions, the USSR, open their international calendar with games against Sweden on December 12 and 13 in Gäddede and Stockholm for the "Rude právo" newspaper prize.

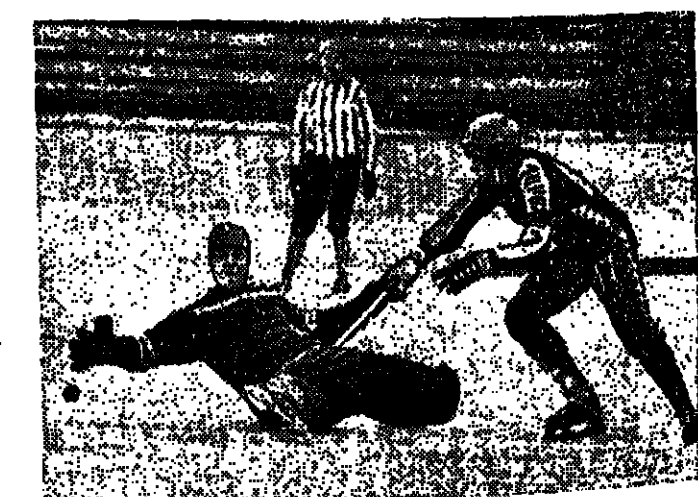
Later Moscow will host one of the most prestigious tournaments of world hockey—the "Izvestia" Prize (December 21). The prizes offered by the tournament will be contested by the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Finland, and West Germany. Fans will be particularly interested in two unusual tournament games on December 18 and 20. On these dates teams made up of famous Soviet and Canadian players of the past decade will be vying with each other.

After the "Izvestia" Prize a USSR national team will set off to play a new series of six games with leading NHL clubs. The games will be held at Canadian and American skating rinks in late December-early January.

All these tournaments will help coaches choose promising candidates for their national teams which are to compete in the world championship. As for USSR national team coaches Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yurzhinov, they have invited 30 players to take part in these games, many of whom are well known to fans: goalkeepers Tretyak (Central Army Club) and Myshkin (Moscow Dynamo); defencemen Pervukhin and Bilyaletdinov (both from Moscow Dynamo), Felisov, Kasatov, Balinov, S. Gimayev, Zubkov, Stelnov, and Marlynov (all from CAC); Yevdokimov (Leningrad Army Club); attackers Krutov, Larionov, Gerasimov, Bykov, Vasil'yev, and Drozdov (all from CAC); Shalimov, Shepelev, Kapustin, Kozhevnikov, and Tyumenov (all from Moscow Spartak); Malisov, V. Goltikov, Yashin, Svetlov, and A. Semenov (all from Moscow Dynamo); Skvorisov and Varnakov (both from Gorky Torpedo).

The coaches also have their eye on experienced defencemen Vasil'yev, who has decided not to quit competitive hockey after all, and attackers Zhukov, Khomutov, and Baldor.

One more interesting fixture awaits hockey fans—the junior world championship to be held in Leningrad on December 25-January 4.



Moscow Dynamo lost to Sverdlovsk Army Club, 3-4, at the start of a new handy season in Moscow. Krasnoyarsk Vedetel now lead the standings, followed by Sverdlovsk Army Club and Kemerovo Kurban. Photo by Yuri Tolov

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In Western Europe, there is a growing movement in protest against the NATO decision to deploy new US medium-range nuclear missiles. In the photos: (left) a national march between Milan and Comiso in Rome. The demonstrators are protesting the Italian government's decision to build a base for American Cruise missiles in Sicily, and (right) a picket by the headquarters of the US Air Force Command in Europe in the city of Stuttgart. The West German peace champions demand American nuclear, chemical and biological weapons be removed from West German soil.

## REAGAN'S PLANS SUFFER MAJOR SETBACK

Washington. The US Senate's Appropriations Committee has approved allocation of 988 million dollars in this fiscal year for the production and deployment of the first batch of the new MX intercontinental nuclear missiles possessing first-strike capability. However, it simultaneously adopted E. Holing's amendment which forbids the administration to use this money until Congress has approved an alternative method for deploying the missiles. Although the funds for the MX programme have been earmarked, they are actually frozen, and the implementation of the programme has been postponed for an indefinite period.

## DECISION BY POLISH GOVERNMENT

Warsaw. The Polish government has decided to review the scope and procedures involved in scientific and cultural cooperation with the United States. The PAP news agency has distributed a statement emphasizing that the special American services are constantly taking advantage of the scientific and cultural cooperation to collect intelligence and carry out subversion. The Polish side is compelled to take measures to protect its political, scientific, and cultural interests and to ensure the security of the Polish state.

(Continued on page 8)

## THE NORTH ARCTIC ROUTE IS FIFTY YEARS OLD

The Arctic attracted several generations of discoverers, but it was only after the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917 that large-scale development of the northern routes began. In December, 1932, the Soviet government set up the Chief Administration of the North Arctic Route, which boosted the Arctic transportation volumes dozens of times over.

From the steamship "Sibirsk" which made a through voyage from the west to the east along the country's northern coast to the atomic icebreaker "Arktika" which reached the North Pole for the first time in history—such is the path travelled by the Soviet Arctic seafarers over the fifty years.

The North Arctic Route has become a most important seaway for the Norilsk metallurgy, for the Tyumen gasmen, Yenisei timbermen, the geologists in Yakutia and Chukotka. But several decades ago the waterway was operational only during the



Icebreaker "Vladivostok" with following ships.

short northern summer. Then it went dead for months, firmly ice-bound, before the first atomic icebreaker "Lena" appeared and made it navigable until late autumn. The riches of the Arctic resources which remained inaccessible for ages became now included into this country's economic turnover.

## FACTS and EVENTS

● The UN Security Council has decided to extend until June 15, 1983 the mandate of the UN peace-keeping force in Cyprus.

● The 37th Session of the UN General Assembly has passed the resolution, "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace". The Declaration was adopted by the world community of nations back in 1971 at the initiative of the non-aligned states.

● Nearly 10,000 West German industrial and trade companies have gone to the wall from January to October this year. According to the West German statistical agency, in Wiesbaden, this is a 41.7 per cent increase on last year's figure.

## FORTHCOMING FORUM OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS FOR PEACE

Vienne. Archbishop of Vienne, Cardinal Franz Konig, has made a statement for the press in which he announced plans for holding in Vienne of a conference between the leaders of all religions—Christian, Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu, and others in defence of peace and against the arms race.

A broad mass movement is starting in all the continents taking part in this movement are millions of believers. The Cardinal said the documents and appeals to be adopted at the conference would be brought to the attention of a maximum number of people so as to sway the public opinion in favour of peace.

## 'Izvestia' Tournament: each game a decider

The world's top ice-hockey nations the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Finland and West Germany have swung into action in the 18th International "Izvestia" Prize Tournament held on December 16-22 in Moscow's Palace of Sport of the Lenin Central Stadium, with the exception of Canada and the US who failed to put together teams because of the NHL engagements. Still a squad of NHL veterans arrived in Moscow, hoping to worthily represent North American hockey in two friendly matches with their Soviet counterparts.

The games, due on December 18 and 20, are being looked forward to since their participants will be former aces like McDonald, Mikovits, Bodin, Pitoev, Viktorov, Ragulin, etc. The games' start was arranged by George Smith, who a year ago had mounted a money-raising campaign for the Cup Canada as a replacement of a prize taken away from the USSR by NHL leaders.

In a hotly contested "Izvestia" Prize opening game between last year's world silver medalists Czechoslovakia and Sweden, the former won, 5-4. Several bad mistakes in our defence let us down. The Kronor head coach Anders Palmstrom complained to me: Still, I am hopeful we will avoid such mistakes in the future. Be it as it may, my hope is indicated in their two "Rude právo" home encounters with the USSR that they are ready to contest the top awards in all the tournaments of the season, he stressed.

(Continued on page 8)



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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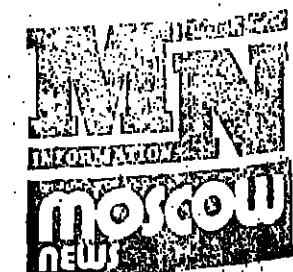
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## IMPORTANT UN DOCUMENTS

New York. The UN General Assembly has adopted a resolution at its plenary meeting in which it reiterated the necessity of a speediest conclusion of a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations.

The draft of this most important document was sponsored by the Soviet Union as back as 1976. According to its terms, states undertake to refrain from using force with any kind of weapons. The draft was supported by the overwhelming majority of states.

During the voting the USA rejected once again the offer to conclude such a treaty. The resolution was carried by 119 votes against 15. The ones who cast the negative vote were the USA, 12 NATO allies, Israel and Japan.

An overwhelming majority of

the Assembly members voted also for a resolution on the implementation of the declaration on strengthening international security adopted in 1970 at the initiative of the Soviet Union. The resolution voices deep preoccupation with continuing growth of tension in the world and appeals to all states to give effective assistance to the implementation of the terms of this important international document.

The UN General Assembly favoured also a speediest elaboration of the code of crimes against peace and security of humanity. The adopted resolution says that the code will contribute towards stronger international peace and security and consequently to the realization of the UN Charter purposes and principles.

## A. BENN: the government misleads us

London. Speaking in the extraordinary parliamentary debate on defence policy Labour MPs demanded that the Thatcher government should give up the idea of deploying in Britain Cruise missiles, cancel the rearmament plans for the British submarine fleet with the US nuclear missile system Trident 2 and close all the nuclear bases now existing in the country's territory.

A. Benn, member of the Labour executive, was sharply critical of the Tory policy. The Soviet Union which was our ally in the war against the nazis and which lost 20 million lives in it, has no intention whatsoever of attacking Western Europe. The government is misleading us claiming

the USSR has some military supremacy over the USA.

Answering the demands of the opposition to explain certain aspects of the government's defence and foreign policy, the Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs F. Pym had to admit that in case of deploying American Cruise missiles in Britain the right to push the button will stay with the US military personnel who can do it without any consultations with their British allies.

Prime Minister Thatcher officially confirmed earlier that the British government had agreed to the stationing of the so-called reserve headquarters of the US armed forces in Europe in High Wycombe in the Buckinghamshire.



What mislead! These aren't any missiles. These only close the vulnerability gap. Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## Decision by Polish government

(Continued from page 1)

cooperation with the United States Information Agency (USIA) and with all the other American government agencies engaged in anti-Polish activities; and to introduce a special procedure for considering any invitation within the framework of scientific and cultural exchange which is to continue.

The Polish government has also taken a decision to stop issuing visas to any representa-

ves or staff members of the United States Information Agency and to regard all applications for visas from the United States taking into account the interests and security of the state.

The Polish government again stresses that the responsibility for the worsening of relations between Poland and the United States fully rests with the American side which has over a long time been engaged in anti-Polish politics, says the statement.

## Call for greater non-aligned unity

New York. The need for the non-aligned movement to consolidate its ranks and to bring into sharper focus its anti-imperialist and anti-colonial efforts was pointed out by the delegates who attended a meeting of the non-aligned coordination bureau at the UN Headquarters.

The meeting was addressed by India's permanent representative at the United Nations N. Krishnan who reported on the course of the preparations for the 7th non-aligned summit which is to take place in March 1983 in Delhi. N. Krishnan stressed that the aggravation of international situation poses a task of further intensification of their activities and stepping up of their fight for peace by members of the non-aligned movement.

## ARMS RACE BUDGET

Bonn. By a majority of votes of the ruling Christian-Democratic coalition of CDU/CSU and the Free Democrats, the West German Parliament, the Bundestag has approved the government bill for the 1983 budget after a third reading.

The West German press describes this bill as an "arms race budget". In contrast to all the rhetoric by politicians about the "need for austerity measures", the allocations for the military department have been increased by 4.4 per cent to stand at 46.7 thousand million marks. With this expenses for the military purposes concealed in the expenditure items by other agencies and ministries, the actual military expenses will top 68 thousand million marks.

The increase in the West German military expenses carried out under pressure from the Pentagon, is accompanied by further curtailing of allocations for social needs, particularly for the solution of the problem of mass unemployment which the official statistics puts at more than two million people.

## Where USA is dragging Japan

Tokyo. The US Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger demanded from Japan a fastest execution of the armed forces strengthening programme including preparation for combat operations in the Pacific within 1,000 miles of the Japanese coast. The USA, stressed the Pentagon chief in his interview for the Kuodo Television, "will be happy" if the new state budget of Japan is geared towards these aims.

Washington, said Weinberger, insists on concluding an international agreement on preventing the disposal of the US armed forces of Japanese military technology, materials, parts and units for building new weapons and equipment.

The new US claims and its fresh attempts at influencing Japanese state budget represent gross interference into the internal affairs of the country, writes the "Akahata" newspaper. Washington, stresses Japan is trying to make itself involved completely in its aggressive plans and to push it to a path of catastrophe.

## The Mediterranean to be a zone of peace

Aigiers. A draft declaration which is to proclaim the Mediterranean, its seabed and the air space above a zone of peace is to be tabled at the UN General Assembly. It has been devised by the International Conference of Lawyers whose subject was "The Mediterranean—A Zone of Peace". The conference recently ended here was sponsored by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and attended by representatives from 47 countries. The delegates have expressed grave concern over the mounting tensions in the Mediterranean. They have come out with an appeal to all the progressive forces and peoples in the region to do all they can to convert it into a zone of peace and equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation, free from nuclear weapons.

## FACTS and EVENTS

© The Suriname armed forces have foiled a reactionary coup to topple the ruling National Military Council and thus to prevent changes benefitting the masses. According to council Chairman Lieutenant-Colonel D. Bouterse, a handful of representatives of the propped class took part in the coup.

© Former Somoza troops now entrenched in Honduras have committed another unforgivable crime, downing a transport helicopter carrying children of Nicaraguan peasants. A total of 73 children, who were being evacuated inland to escape continuing provocation from counter-revolutionaries, were killed.

© The subversive radio stations Radio Liberty (RL) and Radio Free Europe (RFE) will play a highly active part in President Reagan's "anti-communist crusade". This was stated by the new RL-RFE director, former senator James Buckley, at a meeting with the press.

## BRIBERY JAPANESE STYLE

Tokyo. Every day, Japanese businessmen spend more than nine thousand million yen on restaurants where they are winning and dining the people whose services they need for different purposes and on buying them presents. This follows from an official report published by the national revenue department.

Its survey of financial documents of more than 1.5 million private firms has yielded striking results. It became clear that in the past financial year the companies spent 3,500 thousand million yen on the so-called public relations expenses and on political donations.

## THE TRAGEDY OF HERCULANEUM

New information about the tragedy of the Roman city of Herculaneum was reported at a press conference held in the National Geographic Society in Washington.

It was earlier considered that when Mt Vesuvius erupted in the year 79 A.D., most of the victims were people who lived in Pompeii, where between two and three thousand died, whereas the population of the neighbouring resort town of Herculaneum, mostly Roman noblemen, managed to escape. However, the excavations held over the past few years give the ground to believe that on the second day of the eruption,



The entire world has been horrified by the ghastly murder of thousands of unarmed Palestinian refugees in the Israeli-occupied Beirut. This photo from the show "The barbarous massacre in Beirut, Lebanon, September 16-18, 1982" held in the UN New York headquarters has captured a scene of it.

## Science and technology

### GLASS FIBRE BEAKS

A polkan with a damaged beak is doomed to die because it will be unable to obtain food. However, it has now become possible to save the lives of maimed birds. The "New Scientist" magazine (London) carries a story about a unique experiment in California in which a damaged beak was surgically replaced by an artificial one made of glass fibre. The transplant operation took three and a half hours. The patients—and there are 10 of them—are quite comfortable.

### THE WORLD'S GREATEST

The world's largest caisson has been built at the Japanese shipbuilding yard of Mitsui Zosen Kogyo. The caisson, which is meant for the construction of bridge pillars connecting the islands of the Internal Sea of Japan, is higher than a 14-storey house, 75 metres long and 59 metres wide.

### CHEAP FUEL

A technology for producing cheap fuel for automobiles has been elaborated by Romanian engineers. Thanks to its high octane value, it will be used in

high-compression engines. The new fuel which is composed by lead-free gasoline, methyl alcohol and water burns without polluting the air.

### ACUPUNCTURE

#### AND CHILD-BEARING

According to the British "Daily Mail", in the city of Warwick, acupuncture was used for the first time in world practice as a pain-killer during childbirth.

The mother said she had not almost felt the usual pains.

### WONDER GLASS

Hungarian glass-makers have developed glass that darkens when the light becomes more intense. New product will find a wide industrial use. Welders' masks made out of the new glass have been successfully tested. They allow for a higher labour productivity since the welder wastes no time to raise or lower the protective helmet.

## OF INTEREST

### The elder of Bansko

One of the tourist attractions in the Bulgarian town of Bansko is a pine tree which grows at a height of 2,000 metres above sea level. Research by specialists from the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has shown that the pine tree is about 1,500 years old. This is one of the oldest trees in the Balkan Peninsula.

### A monument to a bulldozer

When the first bulldozer started working in 1947 on the site of what now is the Monuments of the world's only monument to a bulldozer.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### AFGHANISTAN AND THE WEST

Is it possible that NATO has finally realized that Western policy towards Afghanistan has no future? Could it be that the West has become realistic and decided in real earnest to settle the Afghan problem, queries a PRAVDA editorial commenting on the Afghan issue being studied at the recent NATO council session.

The facts indicate that quite reverse is the case. The Afghan issue was raised only to crudely falsify the reality in this region, to slander the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, and to justify continued interference by the US and some of its allies in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Having cited specific facts and examples of this subversion to give the lie to the hypocrisy of the NATO quarters, the editorial stresses that Afghanistan is keeping wide open the door to a political settlement, which could be achieved through a real end to outside intervention and agreements between Afghanistan and its neighbours. The basis of such a settlement is in the well-known Afghan proposals of May 1980 and August 1981, which won broad international public support. Part of such a settlement, the paper continues, could be discussion of a withdrawal of the Soviet military contingent temporarily stationed in Afghanistan.

### ON TRUST-BUILDING MEASURES

P. Konstantinov stresses in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA the significance of the Soviet Union's declared readiness to extend trust-building measures to the entire European part of its territory, writing about the Madrid Conference.

Naturally enough, the Soviet readiness overcomes that of other nations, primarily the NATO countries, would also be prepared to have trust-building measures include activities, including independent, of naval and air forces in the sea forces and air space adjacent to Europe.

This, as is clear from the Western press, the USA and some of its allies are not prepared to do this, the paper points out. They are using all manner of pretexts to cover up this position, seeking to ensure themselves unilateral military advantages, to stay free to make various troop movements, independent operations of their navy and air forces and carry on the notorious "gun-ship policy"—all this rather than the idea that the expansion of trust-building measures to include military operations in the sea (ocean) and air space adjacent to Europe will turn the freedom of sea navigation. On the contrary, this will promote the freedom and security of navigation on the seas and oceans, the paper points out.

### HUNGER AND WEAPONS

The consequences of the expansion by the American and other Western military industrial complexes in the developing countries make the subject for an article which A. Buzeyev has contributed to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. The huge military expenditure they impose on the developing countries put an added additional burden on these nations. The wasting of their limited resources on armaments in many cases exacerbates the already acute social and economic problems, and hampers the rate of industrial growth, by attracting from the purpose of material production considerable amounts of money in the developing countries. If the sums which are spent at present for military purposes including the purchases of American weapons could be directed into the civil sphere of the economy, many problems of socio-economic growth in the developing countries could have been solved much earlier. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) the overall expenditure on arms in the developing countries in the 1980s have reached 135 thousand million dollars.

### TEL AVIV AS AMERICAN HENCHMAN

Trying to stifle the liberation movements in Latin America, Washington is increasingly resorting to the services of its puppet, Israel, by taking advantage of its "experience" gained in the Middle East and in the south of Africa, writes G. Petrov in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Evidence of this has been provided by a military agreement between Israel and Honduras concluded in the capital of that country which acts as a policeman in Central America. The document has been signed by the Israeli Minister of Defence Sharon who has been on an official visit to Tegucigalpa. Remarkably, this emissary from Tel Aviv went to the Honduran capital following a visit there by President Reagan who discussed plans to step up a campaign against patriots with the leaders of the murderous regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala. Representatives of the patriots forces in El Salvador and Guatemala have on many occasions vigorously denounced and exposed the growing interference by Israel into the domestic affairs of the countries in the region. In Guatemala, there is a special camp in which Israeli "experts" in torture techniques are instructing the local and Honduran hangmen.

At present people sail in wooden, iron, plastic and even papyrus boats. Staff members of a hospital in the town of Los Catos have decided to build a ship out of empty milk cartons. This took them one month and required a thousand people.

Photo. AP-TASS

### Wake yourself up

An unusual alarmclock is now on sale in Japan. At the needed hour the owner is awakened by his own tape-recorded voice. The volume can be adjusted and the text varies from "Hey, dear, wake up!" to "Wake up, you fool!"

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

## WHAT WASHINGTON IS VOTING AGAINST



At the current 37th session of the UN General Assembly the USA has challenged the world community on more issues than ever before.

Washington has objected to the resolutions passed by a clear majority of nations. "On an immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear weapons tests", "Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons" and the resolutions banning the production and deployment of binary chemical weapons as the most inhumane.

If opposed proposals jointly launched by the socialist and non-aligned nations on preventing the arms race in space and related to put its signature to confirming UN allegiance to nuclear disarmament ideas and non-deployment of nuclear weapons in non-nuclear countries. Washington has ignored, too, India's appeal to the nuclear powers to jointly agree to stop developing, testing and deploying new types of nuclear weapons.

The US also declines the General Assembly resolutions on practical disarmament moves to release additional resources to help the socio-economic advancement of emergent nations, specifically the resolution, "Human rights and scientific and technological progress", whose draft was also submitted by socialist and non-aligned nations.

Washington was also averse to documents passed by the General Assembly and stressing the need to protect vital interests of emergent states. It rejected the resolution on setting up a new, more fair international order in the area of information designed to promote peace and understanding among nations and the drive for human rights and against racism and apartheid. The USA was alone to vote against the UN appeal to protect women in developing nations from their exploitation by transnational corporations.

We will never sign the International Convention on the Law of the Sea and will protect our access to strategic metals on the

seabed, the American UN representative said on the day winding up a nine-year joint effort by over 150 nations aiming to make the world ocean and its mineral resources accessible to the broadest international cooperation.

The USA even failed to sign the UN resolution demanding of South Africa to spare the lives of South African patriots convicted by Pretoria for their campaign against apartheid.

As before, the USA has invariably opposed any condemnation of the Israeli crimes in the Middle East and those of South Africa in the south of the African continent. The USA has coldshouldered all the resolutions on issues like a fair and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, assistance to the Palestinian people, the right of the Arab nations and other Arab nations—victims of Israeli aggression—to compensation for the plundering of their natural riches, refusal by all nations to cooperate in any form with South Africa until the apartheid

regime is ended and the Namibian people become free, etc. The developing countries see this Washington's position as over egotism, neglect for other peoples' interests and attempts to meet self-serving nationalistic aspirations of the imperialist circles at the expense of the "third world".

American conduct at the 1982 UN forums is revealing of what US foreign policy will be like in the nearest future. More specifically, it will aim to: accelerate the arms race and development of new types of mass destruction weapons, including neutron, chemical, biological and other systems condemned by the world community; raise all manner of barriers to settlement of crises, use them to advance its great-power goals and hinder the completion of the decolonization process and consolidation of the independence of the young nations; set willfully in world economic relations and the exchange of ideas and information; buttress the most heinous regimes harmful to peace and threatening universal security, and artificially impede advancement by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America on the road towards independence and progress.

Significantly, US permanent opposition to efforts by the peace-loving mankind to jointly solve the most acute problems of today show up the real portrait of the American "moral values" now being made so much fuss of by Washington, which would like to have them adopted by the entire world.

Handwritten text in the right margin: "The elder of Bansko" and "Wake yourself up".



## Round the Soviet Union

● LONGER LIFE IS ASSURED FOR ROADS PAVED BY MATERIALS PREPARED FROM THE INDUSTRIAL WASTE OF MINERAL PROCESSING ENTERPRISES. The technology has been suggested by the Forest Academy in Leningrad. It will reduce consumption of crushed stone, cement and concrete.

● TWENTY SCHOOLCHILDREN IN THE KIRGHIZ CAPITAL OF FRUNZE HAVE BECOME MEMBERS OF THE SMALL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES WHICH HAS BEEN OPENED HERE ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE YOUNG SCIENTISTS OF THE REPUBLIC. The young academicians were chosen from among the most active researchers in the schoolchildren's scientific circles and societies functioning at the Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Kirghiz SSR.

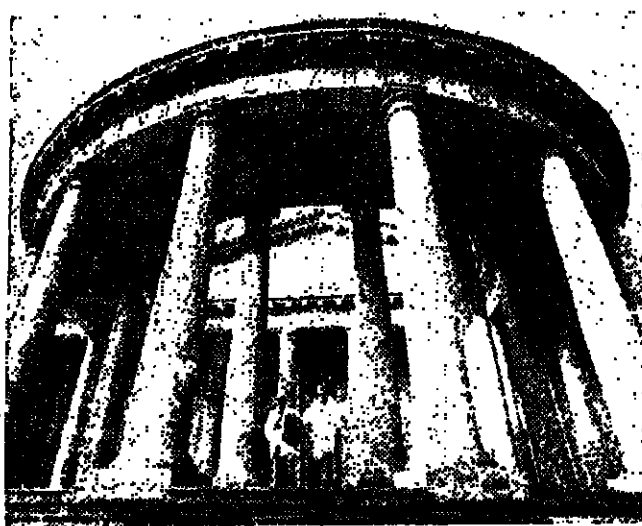
● THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS NUMBERING 350 VARIETIES HAS STARTED TO BLOSSOM IN THE INDOOR BOTANICAL GARDENS IN the Moldavian capital of Kishinev.

● CHERKASSY WILL SOON SEE THE OPENING OF A NEW BUILDING OF THE LOCAL LORE MUSEUM. Its 28 rooms will house exhibits related to history and nature, art gallery, and will also display shows by professional and amateur artists of the region.

● ARTIFICIAL BREEDING OF VARIOUS SPECIES OF FRESH-WATER AND SEA FISH HAS STARTED AT THE OCHAKOV EXPERIMENTAL FISHERY, NIKOLAYEV REGION. The first tests with American salmon have been a success.

● A FRIENDSHIP SMELTING HAS BEEN MADE AT THE SECOND CONVERTER OF THE CHERPOVETS STEEL MILL IN THE VOLODOVA REGION OF the Russian Federation, with the participation of steelmen from the GDR, Vietnam, Romania, Cuba, Bulgaria, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The smelting was made 24 minutes quicker than usual and the quality of the metal was excellent.

## Ambulance hurries to save your life



A team is hurrying off on call.



A reanimobile has brought a patient to hospital. Photos by V. Chernov

When it is a matter of life or death to a patient, time means everything. The sound of a wailing siren with an ambulance rushing along city streets always comes alarm.

An ambulance can be called by dialing "0-3", which is the same number wherever you go in this country. In Moscow, all the emergency calls go to one center where several dozen people are on duty round the clock. There are nearly seven hundred teams manned by most experienced doctors. They are located so that each team could reach any emergency case as quickly as possible.

The ambulance service is ready to give any type of emergency medical aid. Nearly every tenth brigade is specialized.

Many of the calls are from people suffering from cardiovascular disorders. Therefore, it is only natural that most of the teams in the Moscow emergency service specialize in these ailments, while others mostly deal with nerve diseases and injuries.

The ambulance doctors have saved many lives in seemingly hopeless cases. On the way to hospital, the doctors very often bring the patient back to life from a state of clinical death.

The cost of an emergency call varies from five to forty roubles. The patients never pay anything as these expenses are part of the state budget.

The first ambulance station in Moscow was set up in 1923. It was stationed in the former palace of Count Sheremetev, which now houses the Moscow Institute of Emergency Medicine.

## BELAZ LORRIES ON ASSEMBLY LINE

75- and 110-tonne quarry dumpers have been put into assembly-line production at the Byelorussian outworks.

In view of the considerable weight and sizes of certain parts, the line's designers introduced a sophisticated complex, equipped with tools necessary for mechanized assembly.

In comparison to the previous assembly method, when quarry dumpers were assembled on building berths, the assembly line saves sending the same parts, sometimes weighing dozens of tonnes, to various corners of the shop. This sharply reduces the crane operation time, and disposes of multiple mechanization of the same labour-consuming processes. Labour productivity will grow considerably at this production stage. By the end of the five-year plan period (1981-85) the manufacture of this type of transport will more than double.

## NO MORE DAMAGE FROM FLOODS

In Estonia, a polder system has been built on the banks of the Ennaogi River which used to be flooded every year, and the land reclamation experts have handed over to their customers (the experimental farmstead) the last fruits of the complex hydro-technical structure spread over an area of more than a thousand hectares.

For a bog to become suitable for ploughing, the excavators had to shift nearly two thousand million cubic metres of soil. Powerful dams have been put up to withstand the pressure of the flood water. Pumping stations are moving surplus water into an artificial reservoir. The polder has a two-way system of regulating the water supply and in case of need, it can water the fields.

The polder is paying off quickly. With all the tracks of reclaimed land under cultivation in Estonia presenting practically no more problems, efforts are continuing to reclaim lands which were previously believed unsuitable for intensive farming.

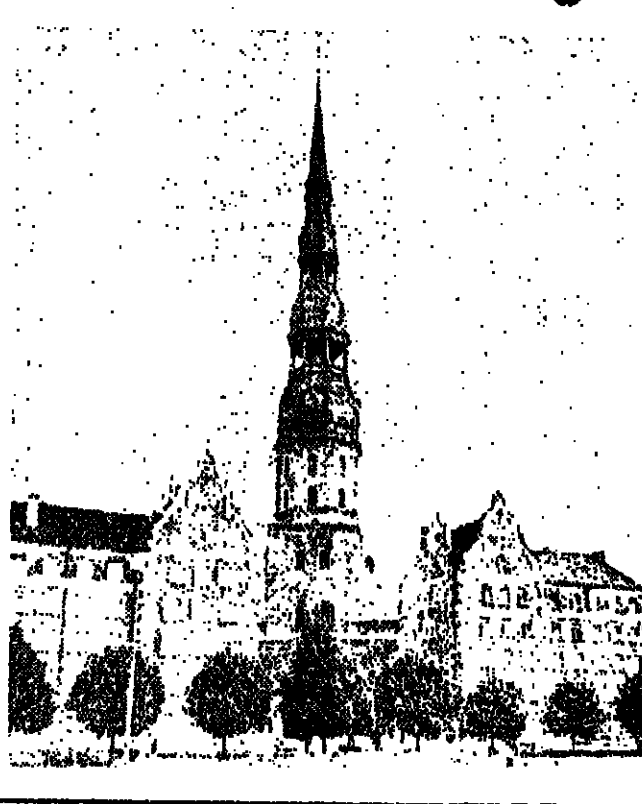
## Places to visit

Every hour, the chimneys of Riga tower clock ring out over the city, while bells play the Latvian folk tune melody, "Rīga is ringing". The latter sound comes from the ancient tower of St Peter's Church.

The tower was first mentioned in 1208. Since then it has undergone major reconstruction work and its wooden walls have been replaced by stone ones. It burnt on numerous occasions. It is even said that one fire at the beginning of the 18th century was put out by Peter the Great himself. There are anyway entries to this effect in the chronicles of the Riga Magistrate. People from all over the country have taken part in restoring this remarkable church. Latvian architects were helped in the work of re-designing the bell tower by their Byelorussian colleagues. Metal structures made in the Ukraine were put together by specialists from Leningrad. The lift to the viewing gallery was made and installed by Muscovites, and the dome stone needed for the restoration work was brought from the Estonian island of Saaremaa.

From the viewing gallery at the top of the church to which visitors are conducted by lift a splendid view of the city and of the Gulf of Riga opens up. The gallery is 72 metres above ground level.

## The ancient towers of Riga



## A valuable gift

About two thousand books in Irish and the other Celtic languages have been presented to Moscow University by the Irish Ministry for Education and the Council of the Society for the Propagation of the Irish Language with the backing of the Irish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The gift includes textbooks, dictionaries, collections of verse as well as examples of ancient Irish literature.

Cultural relations between our two countries have been developing over a long period of time. Works by Pushkin, Tolstoy, Chekhov and other Russian and Soviet classics are published in Ireland in Irish. And Soviet readers are well acquainted with the names of many Irish writers—such as Sean O'Casey, William Yeats, Thomas Moore, etc. There is a growing interest in the study of Celtic linguistic and literary problems, and the university philological department teaches Modern Irish. The donation of books will serve as the basis of a Celtic philology study.

## A desert drink

No visit is possible, in Turkmenia without green tea. Maybe the green tea indeed contains some substances which allow to endure better the heat? No, the black tea is picked from the same bush, says B. Bagirov of the Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene of the Turkmen Ministry of Public Health.

The difference is made by the processing technology only, which is more thorough for the black tea. Contrary to the widespread belief, there is twice as little caffeine in the green tea. In fact the human organism does not dooping. In summer, we people usually drink two-three litres of tea per day. Had it been black tea, the workload for the heart would be tremendous. Thanks to a coarser treatment, the green tea secures twice as much of vitamin C, a vitamin and more tannin.

The terminal college system of TEVUS for short, is a new invention made at Novosibirsk University. TEVUS will come in handy for use by mathematicians, physicists, chemical engineers, biologists and economists. The system registers, complex and swift processes during experiments and laboratory work. The results of the experiments are stored in the computer memory. In the photo: mathematician-programmer Oleg Kuchukov explains the principles of operation of the system exhibited in one of the pavilions at the All-Union Exhibition of Economic Achievements. Photo by Gennadiy Dubokovskiy

## FLOWERS INSTEAD OF DRUGS

The 500,000th patient was admitted recently to the world's first resort where they concentrate on treatment by flower smell. Following their doctors' advice thousands of residents in Baku travel by municipal transport to the city's health zone with its bathhouses of flowers.

Physicians and scientists have identified about one and a half dozen plants whose scent has a favourable influence on the human organism. For the past twenty years Azerbaijan doctors have obtained beneficial results from treating certain types of cardiovascular disease, asthma, hypertension, neurosis and insomnia in this way.

## Professional secrets of ancient architects

The ancient architects increased the earthquake-proof qualities of buildings by having resort to a special arrangement of supporting structures. This is the conclusion arrived at by the Armenian Republic Research Institute for Construction and Architecture. They based their research on churches which have survived many tremors.

More than four thousand ancient architectural monuments are found in Armenia, many of which are quite well preserved.

## Science and technology

## FOLLOWING THE ROUTE OF THE FIRST ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

The "Admiral Vladimirsky" and "Faddey Bellingshausen" of the hydrographic service have left Sevastopol for a new round-the-world Antarctic expedition. The voyage of the Russian ships "Vostok" and "Mirny" to the South Pole under the command of 2nd rank Captain P. Bellingshausen and Lieutenant M. Lazarev is an important fact in the history of oceanic navigation. That was when the planet's sixth continent was discovered—the Antarctica. More than 160 years have passed since then but the continent has remained completely little studied until the present time.

The two ships, following mainly the route of the ships "Vostok" and "Mirny" will make a circle around the Antarctic. During the voyage the expedition will carry out an extensive research programme directed at ensuring greater safety for the navigation in the region. The borders of the continent will be defined and the South Atlantic Pole will be located more exactly. The expedition will visit the Antarctic station Mirny and will make a landing on the East Antarctic continent, with the first landing in Sevastopol next year in time for the jubilee marking 200 years of the city.

## GRANITE OUT OF SLAG

Respectively at the city of Alma-Ata (capital of Kazakhstan) suggest looking for decorative construction materials not in the depths of the earth but in melting furnaces. They have managed to grow crystals of silicon-silicate granites to be used for long periods.

The material is not inferior to granite in strength while it is superior to it in some other properties. Granite can be given any colour while the range of the natural material is restricted. Industrial production of granite will be four times less costly than granite quarry production. It is made out of blast furnace slag and sand and no special equipment is required.

## VIEWPOINT

## Grain production: problems and solutions

Alexander ZHOLOBOV, Chief of General Department of Grain Crops, USSR Ministry of Agriculture

The Soviet Union is going to increase grain production by 50 million tonnes in the 80s. This will be enough to meet the growing requirements, and to set up reserves and export resources. The vitality of these plans is confirmed by recent experience.

Grain production in the Soviet Union increased (in average annual terms) by more than 50 per cent—nearly 75 million tonnes—over the past 15 years. Even in the most adverse years less than 25 per cent of the gross yield is enough to fully meet the country's needs for food grain. Though the country consumes today much more grain for livestock-feeding than before—over 120 million tonnes—grain is yet in short supply. Herein lies our grain problem, which is mentioned in the Long Programme adopted at the May 1982 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, as the key problem of Soviet agriculture.

In solving the grain problem, the Soviet Union mainly stakes not on drawing new lands into crop rotation but on raising the productivity of ploughlands. The area of the ploughlands, used for grain farming (about 140 million hectares), has not expanded for many years and the average annual yield of grain crops is growing. Thus these yields increased from 10 to 16 tonnes per hectare over the past 15 years.

Today the USSR is taking important measures to further strengthen the material and technical base of the grain production which is already rather high. Plans are being made to double the amount of mineral fertilizers available. The increase of their deliveries is seen primarily to the zones ensuring the greatest growth of grain production. Collective and state farms are now better supplied with highly effective herbicides and other means of chemicalization. The technology of harvesting, post-harvest processing and storing of grain is being improved.

A set of agrochemical measures which help obtain maximum yield has been mapped out (with due account of local conditions) for each agricultural zone and even district.

The Soviet Union is steadily producing about 100 million tonnes of wheat. This represents 25 per cent of the total world grain yield. It is of pretty high quality, this is especially true of hard and strong wheat grown in the eastern districts of the country.

The Food Programme envisages substantial structural changes in grain farming. Practically only growth in forage grain is expected. The areas sown to cereals (above all peas, lupins, soy, grain chick-pea, broad beans, lentils) in favourable zones will be expanded to the maximum. The production of sunflower, lucerne, rape—the sources of vegetable proteins—will increase substantially.

Barley is the basic grain forage crop in the USSR. Its total sown area is much higher than that of spring wheat. A part of surplus production of wheat, grain affected since long, is being used as fodder for cattle. Therefore, in the 70s the sown area of barley grew from 20 to 23 million hectares by reducing wheat sown area. This tendency is now being stimulated by the state purchasing prices of barley according to the level of wheat prices.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## THIS COUNTRY'S ATOMIC POWER INDUSTRY

The United Power Grid of the USSR has received current from the first unit of the Smolensk atomic power station in the European part of this country, writes in IZVESTIA P. Sapozhnikov, First Deputy Minister of the Power Industry and Electrification of the USSR.

The station's design capacity is 7,000 MW—enough to satisfy the power requirements of a large industrially developed region with its enterprises, foodstuff-producing complexes, residential areas, hospitals, bakeries, theatres and sports facilities.

It seems improbable today, writes the minister, that when the world's first atomic power station was built near Moscow less than three decades ago, even experts were unable to forecast the present-day scales of the atomic power industry. It has begun to overtake the thermal power industry.

This can be attributed to the following. The European part of this country, which is known to be rich in organic fuels, has a power industry with atomic power stations accounting now for almost all the newly commissioned electric power capacities. In the present five-year plan period alone the increasing nuclear power is comparable to the entire atomic power potential built during all the preceding years. The power stations' capacities grow and a number of atomic projects are under construction—the Smolensk, South Ukrainian, Zaporozhye, Rosolov, Balakovo, Kalinin, Khamelitsky and others. The Kursk, Rovno, Chernobyl and other atomic power stations are being expanded. Nuclear heat-and-power and solely heat plants are being designed and constructed.

## SUBURBAN LIFE

Over the past few years, suburbs have become the object of sociological research due to growing urbanization.

zation, writes in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA V. Trushkov, D. Sc. (Philosophy). The statistics show that the belt of villages and small towns surrounding large industrial centres grows both in population and territory faster than the centres themselves.

A sociological survey was carried out in Western Siberia. "Where would you prefer to live?" was one of the questions asked. Less than one-third of the polled preferred the city. One out of every nine wanted to move closer to the city but not to the city itself. The majority—almost two-thirds of the suburban dwellers—would, rather stay where they are. In other words, while many wanted to move into the city from the suburb, a new (and quite stable) migration pattern has evolved over the past 10 to 15 years—moving from the city towards the suburbs.

What are the suburban advantages? There are two positive factors. High growth rates. In the suburbs come in the first place due to immigrants from the countryside. For them the one-family cottage is better since it allows them to run a small holding.

The second advantage consists in the favourable ecological environment. The vicinity of nature makes the suburb attractive both for the former country folks and for the city dweller of several generations.

## SCI-FI AND REALITY

Soviet science fiction has won general acclaim over a short period of time. This genre attracts ever more this country's readers of popular writing, writes in PRAVDA the author Yevgeniy Bratukha. Now they readily include into their works the devices and themes of science fiction and fantasy. Can this be explained by a concession to a trend or by artistic whim? The interest in science fiction, says the writer, is called forth by the global character of the processes now taking place in the world. The writer gets preoccupied with the fate of the human race.

Fantastic writings at all times have expressed the hopes and worries of mankind, the bright dreams of the future and the apprehensions of the misfortunes and catastrophes occurring along the winding path of progress. The present level of science fiction is determined by its desire to remind humankind of the necessity to know how to use its knowledge to save the Earth for our children and grandchildren, to teach the man to be kinder and better. This is why sci-fi stories often acquire special topicality.

Fantastic writings reflect ever more from specific engineering ideas drawing increasingly more on the humanities—philosophy, sociology, psychology and technological ethics. The weight is shifted from picturing possible technological achievements to the human being as such and socio-ethical subjects.

## MUSIC HELPS UNDERSTAND BEAUTY OF THE WORLD

You say that music makes a man wiser, better and more considerate. Is this true only of the serious, classical music? This question was put to the composer Rodion Shchedrin by a correspondent for the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA daily.

It does not matter whether the musical piece you are listening to is light or serious music. The most important thing is that it ought to give people what they can expect from genuine art—the feeling of the beautiful and of the elevated. Genuine music gives man a joy of understanding himself better, and it expands his awareness of the world.

Talking about music for entertainment, I should say that it is a sort of pattern. People need it because it makes life easier and prettier. However, music for entertainment does not fulfil what I call educational functions provided by the big art—this, of course, also carries the element of entertainment, but it is a secondary function.



## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



## Valery LEONTIEV

One can understand those who express their first impression of Leontiev's performance on variety stage with one word, shocking. The singer is known for his heated rhythms of movement, splendid plasticity, graceful gestures, free and easy manner of singing. Valery's energetic voice seems bottomless: it produces an impression that there is no note that he cannot take. This helps the singer change the tonality of well-known songs and they appear in a new way. By the way, a biased reader will be quite right to say that this kind of performance is not new and it is, for instance, used by the Greek singer Demis Roussos. But for Leontiev such vocal renovation is not an end in itself. His original gift lies in the combination of expressive voice with freedom of plastic movements.

Fame came to Leontiev unexpectedly. This happened soon after the TV audiences of many countries watched his performance in the International Golden Orpheus competition in Bulgaria. He sang "Cosmic Disco"—a song by David Tukhmanov. "Dance Hour on the Sun", to the lyrics by well-known poet Semyon Kirsanov, Leontiev returned from this prestigious festival to Moscow with Grand Prix.

Unlike the singers who prefer to work in the quiet of recording studios and owe their success, to a great extent, to sound operators, Leontiev strives for personal contacts with the audience. "I need a live contact with my listeners. I am trying to speak with them in the languages of music and plasticity about the most important things in a man's life—about love, happiness, a world without wars. I am trying my best so that what agitates me would agitate the audience as well."

Most audiences accept with pleasure the passionate boyish manner of Valery though he has long stopped to be a beginner. He has spent years working on the variety stages of different cities. One must have courage and persistence not to be content with "provincial popularity" or, in other words, "wide fame in narrow circles". Leontiev had many opportunities to train his character: after school he worked on a construction project, then was a postman, an apprentice of a spinner. At the age of 17 he began singing in an amateur group. Then he studied at the mining institute, worked at a mine and continued to be fond of art. Valery not only sang but also acted well in amateur plays. Gradually he accumulated acting skills which enabled the critics to say later on: "The range of his abilities is unlimited."

But Leontiev is not going to rest on laurels, realizing well that he cannot be a top variety singer without a well-thought out repertoire. Valery directs his programmes, makes sketches of his costumes and stitches them, in short, he works hard on his stage image. Composers offer to Leontiev their new songs but not always he agrees to sing them: if it is not "in his line" he does not accept, waits and chooses...

"I need not only new dance compositions," says Leontiev, "but also philosophical ballads, dramatized songs with laughter and tears, jokes and tragedy. They must be sung vividly, with desperation, and sincerely."

Boris BERMAN

## NIKO PIROSMANI MUSEUM

Documents from the personal file of brakeman Niko Pirosmanski—who later developed into one of Georgia's leading artists—have come to light in the archives of the Transcaucasian Railway. Published for the first time, they have been included among the exhibits of the museum dedicated to Pirosmanski.

shvili, which has opened in the centre of Tbilisi. The museum is located at 29 Niko Pirosmanski Street in the house where the self-taught artist spent the last years of his life. In a small, brightly lit room under the staircase, the curator has managed to recreate the feel of

## THE '78' THEATRE COMPANY FROM BRITAIN

"78" is the name of a British theatre company. In answer to our question as to what the name stood for, their leader, producer and playwright John McGrath silently handed me a badge bearing the theatre's emblem. Two large figures stand out against a red background with the following inscription round the rim: "7 per cent of the population of this country owns 84 per cent of the wealth".

Our company was set up for workers, and in this it differs from most other theatre companies in Britain, which have bourgeois leanings, said Grainne Mammion, the "78" theatre administrator. We have no theatre of our own, and we therefore give our performances in workers' clubs — for miners in Scotland and Wales, and for steel workers in the Midlands.

John McGrath has been leader of the company ever since it was set up in 1971. In 1973, the company split into two parts — one for England, and the other for Scotland, since when the two companies have been leading an independent existence, while pursuing identical aims and having very similar repertoires.

However, there are certain ways in which they differ. The Scottish company, which has just visited us, regards as one of its main tasks the preservation

of Gaelic, the ancient tongue spoken by the Scottish Highlanders. Music, singing and dancing occupy a major part in the plays performed by the company. Spectators jam-packed the auditorium of Friendship House in Moscow where the "78" Company gave its performances.

We have all come to your country for the first time, continued Grainne Mammion, and therefore we are immensely interested in everything we see here. In the few days that we have been in Moscow we have been twice to the theatre. We are mainly interested in the "young" Soviet drama companies, and we were therefore particularly pleased with our

visit to the Musical Chamber Theatre and to Oleg Tabakov's Studio for drama students. A surprise was in store for us at the studio where the play "Jinnee Shelter" by Barrie Keefe was being performed. Barrie Keefe is an old friend of ours. We also performed his plays — an old favourite being "SUS". We greatly admire the skill shown by Tabakov's young actors who with the minimum of technical means and without make-up and stage props perform real miracles on their own tiny stage.

"78" will also visit Tbilisi and Leningrad where they will give performances of their programme, "Scenes and Songs". Alexander POPOV

## MOSCOW'S CIRCUS ON ICE IN PARIS

Moscow's Circus on Ice is at present in France and giving performances in Paris at the Palais de Sports, near the Gales of Versailles. Every number of the company's colourful and exciting programme met with a standing ovation from the six thousand strong crowds which packed into the stands.

The French are well acquainted with the art of the Soviet

circus. This year's programme is characterized by the daring pace at which the numbers are performed and the unusual combination of traditional circus genres, such as trained animals, clowns, juggling, etc., with skating.

The Soviet artists will continue their performances in Paris till mid-January of next year when they will go to Bordeaux.



The Byelorussian state dance ensemble, which was started nearly 25 years ago, has toured widely in the USSR and has also been a great success with audiences in Italy, the GDR, Hungary, Sweden, Finland and Latin America.

## WHAT'S ON?

December 18-20

### THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 18 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 18 (eve) — Khrennikov, "Ballad of a Hussar" (ballet); 19 (mat) — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 19 (eve) — One-act ballets: Svetlanov, "The Red Guelder Rose"; Mahler, "La rose malade"; Bizet-Schedrin, "Carmen-Suite"; 20 — Verdi, "Un ballo in maschera" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 18 — Khrennikov, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin" (opera); 19 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 19 (eve) — Khrennikov, "Storm" (opera); 20 — Gorkhovsky, "Hurricane" (opera).

Timiryazev Museum of Biology (15 Malaya Gruzinskaya St). "Birds and Animals in St. Petersburg", an exhibition of drawings, engravings, lithographs and watercolours by the 18th-20th century Western painters. Lithographs and by painters A. Komarov and V. Vatsgin are also displayed. Visitors to the exhibition will learn about the diversity of the animal world of America, Asia, Africa and Europe. On Wednesday

### FILMS

Presentiment of Love (Mos. Film Studio, USSR). A musical comedy — fairy tale for grown-ups. A musical comedy — fairy tale for grown-ups.

## USSR-FRENCH COOPERATION DEVELOPING

A large delegation of French industrialists led by the Secretary-General of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, Jean Favier recently visited Moscow, seeking more contacts with Soviet organizations. This is the third such visit to the USSR in 1982, a "Moscow News Information" correspondent was told by Jean Favier. This time the group consists of sixty people representing 40 French firms. We want to involve French firms as much as possible in the cooperation with the USSR, thus diversifying economic relations between our countries.

The holding of the Agro-prom-1982 exhibition and recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Agriculture, and Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Minister for Research and Technology, testify to the fact that France attributes a great importance to the development of its

economic and trade relations with the USSR. We hope that the exhibition in which almost 300 French firms participated will produce a positive effect. The visit of M. Chevenement is a sort of continuation of Mme Cresson's visit. Other visits will follow. A session of the Greater Franco-Soviet Commission will be held in Paris next January. The co-chairman of the Commission, Minister of External Trade Michel Jobart and Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolai Patolichev, will discuss the present state of the Franco-Soviet trade and the possibilities of eliminating the imbalance in their trade, as France needs to bridge the deficit. I think that the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce has managed to organize its operations quite well and is capable of successfully helping French firms to establish closer contacts with the Soviet Union.

Alexander VOLKOV

## AGRICULTURE IN THE FOCUS OF CMEA EXPERTS

The 57th session of the CMEA Standing Commission on Cooperation in Agriculture was recently held in Havana. Delegations from Yugoslavia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen were present as observers.

The final communiqué emphasized that the Commission discussed proposals on better utilization of fuel and energy resources in the CMEA countries and more efficient uses of agricultural machinery. More cooperation in these spheres was envisaged.

The Commission analysed problems of cooperation in the development of Cuba's agricultural science and technology. It was stressed that scientists and specialists of the republic and other countries concerned are busy working on an effective technology of sugar cane irrigation, pest and disease control and the application of fertilizers.

The session approved the plan of the Commission's work for 1983-84. Special attention attaches to a better food supplies in the CMEA countries.

## Major boost to Ethiopia's national economy

Ethiopia is building its first ever tractor assembly plant with technical assistance from the Soviet Union. When fully operational, it will help mechanize

Ethiopia's agriculture, producing three thousand tractors, 400 combined harvesters, 900 tractor-drawn mounts and other agricultural machines a year.

## Contacts and contracts

© Last week in Moscow, the 10-millionth telephone produced by the Radom Telephone Factory, Poland, was handed over to a Soviet customer. The Polish Elektrim foreign trade association is the sole supplier of goods manufactured by the Polish electrical engineering industries. The association delivered its first telephone to this country 20 years ago.

© Under contracts signed between Soviet foreign trade organization Mashinimport and the Czechoslovak Prgolinvest enterprise, this country is to receive its first batch of trams of the new and highly economical T-3M model. At present, more than ten thousand Czechoslovak-bull trams are in operation in this country.

© A programme for scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Greece for 1983-84 was recently signed in Moscow. It provides for further development of ties in the power industry, geology, agriculture and public health.

© A recent trade protocol for 1983 between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) provides for delivery to the PDRY of machines and equipment, oil products, construction materials, consumer and other goods. The PDRY will deliver refrigerated fish, fish flour, cotton and other items on the Yemeni export list.

© A meeting of the permanent CMEA Commission on Cooperation in Transport has taken place in the Mongolian capital of Ulan Bator. Special attention was paid to the realization of the long-term programme for expanding transport ties.

## OLIVETTI ON THE SCENE AGAIN

Items ranging from a huge processing centre to a miniature electronic computer have been on display at the exhibition mounted by the fourteen firms which belong to the Olivetti concern of Italy to acquaint Soviet specialists with their export products.

We highly appreciate the results of our cooperation with the Soviet organizations, said Olivetti's Vice-President Franco de Benedetti. We are looking for new points of common interest. We are dealing not only in mutual exports or imports. At the exhibition in Sokolniki Park we demonstrated complex systems based on the Soviet computer of the Sd-1403 type with peripheral installations of Italian make. This may arouse interest in third countries.

## BON VOYAGE

The M/S "Slavutich" from the new series "Ryevna" ships has been built at the Kiev shipyards. It will navigate the Danube and the Dnieper with foreign trade cargo. The ship's port of registration will be Zaporozhye on the Dnieper.

By its loading capacity the new ship twice surpasses the ones currently cruising the river. The advanced equipment ensures reliability and the high level of the automation of control of the vessel. A revolutionary system of control over draught has been developed. Holding operations are fully mechanized.

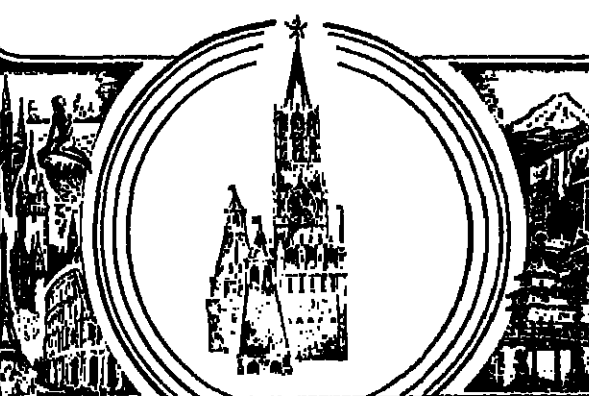
In the future the loading capacity of the ships of this series will be increased with the help of specially added barges. This will allow the ship to carry 7,000 tonnes of cargo.

## TRANSIT VIA THE USSR

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AEROFLOT WILL FLY YOU TO ANY CONTINENT



## ALL FOR CARS

Auto-detal-82 is the name of a show-symposium mounted in the Moscow office of the Finnish-Soviet chamber of commerce.

14 companies are displaying their latest car repair and servicing equipment, service stations equipment and articles of the car's interior. This is our fourth such show, says H. Savolainen, spokesman for

the Finnish Foreign Trade Union. They have always added something new to our mutually profitable trade. The Nokia company, for instance, displays the latest winter and summer tyres, spikes, radiotelephones and industrial robots. Bomer has brought the country's largest range of autoclaves, pressure-washing machines, etc. Finnish specialists will deliver reports on car safety equipment.



At the show.

Photo by Gennady Dubetkovsky

## Twenty-five per cent of products for this country

## Philately Belgica-82

From Moscow, several stamp collections have been sent for display at the First World Exhibition of the History of the Post, antire things and aerophilately, which is taking place in Brussels from December 11 to 19. The All-Union Philatelic Society sent to Brussels seven collections including "Poststamp Letters from Latvia" collected by Nikolai Yekimov of Riga, "Belgium's Aerial Post" by David Slonka of Tallinn, "From the History of St. Petersburg's Post" by Manfred Dobrin of Leningrad, and "Russian Field Post in the First World War" by Vasily Sevin from the Ukrainian city of Ivano-Frankovsk.

Another collection for the display in Brussels — "Space in Soviet Postage Stamps" — was prepared by the Central Museum of Communications in Leningrad. All collections sent to Belgica-82 have been shown not once at several international exhibitions where they fetched a number of prizes.

Izvestiya YAKS